

Farley Assails Dewey Sabotage of Soldier Vote

Urges Special State Session To Amend Law

State Democratic Chairman James A. Farley attacked Governor Dewey's Soldier Vote Law as a "soldiers cannot vote" measure and demanded a special session of the State Legislature to amend it, over WABC and a CBS state-wide hook-up.

Farley's insistence upon a special session follows similar demands by American Labor Party officials and labor and civic groups throughout the state. Dewey has twice curtly turned down these demands.

The broadest last night was in answer to the Governor's recital of his record over the same network last Friday. Farley hinted in his speech that other issues raised by Dewey would be dealt with "at a later date."

This carries the possible implication that Farley will enter the lists against Dewey in the election campaign. Up to a few weeks ago the Governor was privately expressing hope that he and Farley "would be working together" in the campaign.

FOUR TRIPS
In analyzing the Dewey soldier ballot, the State Democratic chairman showed that four mail trips would be needed between the soldier and the state.

First, an application must be sent to the soldier. Second, he must return it. Third, a ballot must be sent to the soldier. Fourth, he must return that. Moreover, Farley pointed out, the soldier must first be told that he should ask for an application. This is not provided for in the law.

The delays and losses... will be so great that in the end it is doubtful if more than one out of ten service votes will ever reach the polls before Nov. 3," Farley said. The law requires that soldier ballots be in on that date, which is four days before Election Day.

Farley quoted chairman William T. Simpson of the State War Ballot Commission as predicting that 250,000 soldiers would cast ballots this year. This, he said, was an admission that under the present law only one of every four soldiers would be able to vote.

But even this, he insisted, Simpson recognized as over-optimistic since the War Ballot Commission chairman has ordered only 200,000 applications.

PROPOSED CHANGES
The Democrats offered 31 amendments to the law when it was being considered in the Legislature, Farley said. "But Governor Dewey refused to permit such bi-partisan collaboration and insisted on his bill being adopted without the crossing of a 'Y' or the dotting of an 'I'."

Farley proposed, as a solution to the tangle, that the law be amended so that ballots be sent to all members of the armed services for whom names and addresses are submitted by friends or relatives.

A second major criticism directed at the State law was the fact that Nov. 3 is the final date for receiving war ballots from soldiers. Last year ballots could be received up to Dec. 10.

Farley claimed that the current setup requires a soldier to vote several weeks before Election Day, when issues have not yet been clarified. He proposed that soldiers be allowed to send their ballots up to Election Day, with Dec. 1 as the final date on which they have to be received.

He questioned Dewey's motives in passing the present law by citing Dewey's message to the Legislature in which the Governor attacked the federal vote bill and said that under a state law "every soldier can be provided with a ballot. . . ." The use of the word "can" instead of "will," Farley claimed, makes it necessary to question the Governor's sincerity.

He warned about creating a situation such as prevailed after the last war when the boys came home and found that Prohibition had been foisted upon them. Failure to allow them to vote, he said, would create similar bitterness.

Lombardo Leads ILO Fight To Unseat Argentine Bloc

By George Morris
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—A motion by Vicente Lombardo Tolezano in behalf of the Latin American Labor delegates, that Argentina's hand-picked labor representa-

[See Page 2 for further details on Indian, Argentine and Bolivian delegates to the ILO conference.]

tative be excluded, was discussed all day today by workers' delegates of the ILO conference. Many were still seduced to speak on it when the session ended.

Robert Watt, AFL vice-president of the Workers' Section of the conference, described the discussion in the closed meeting as "hectic" with the delegates from Latin American unions solidly behind Lombardo on

AN 'INNOCENT' QUESTION
(About N.Y. Daily News)
An Editorial Page 6

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PLANES FIRE PARIS, COLOGNE

Pa. AFL Unanimously for FDR

Defendants Harass Sedition Trial Judge

By Ari Shields
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, April 21.—Defense attorneys hope to drag out the Nazi conspiracy trial until after the November election—perhaps until 1945, it was revealed here today.

James J. Laughlin, who represents Klansman Edward James Smythe, today told reporters that the trial will last nine months—that is, into next year. Other attorneys for the fascist defendants predict a very long trial.

Meanwhile the defense is using delaying tactics for propaganda against America's Commander-in-Chief. Pro-fascist papers like the Chicago Tribune are playing up this propaganda.

There was no regular trial session today. Smythe testified at a special hearing at which Justice Edward C. Eicher ruled he was a bail-jumper. The burly Klansman began crying "political persecution" almost at once today. He wasn't handcuffed by FBI men who picked him up at

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UP).—Justice Edward C. Eicher announced tonight that when the war's largest sedition trial resumes Monday he will discharge the present panel of prospective jurors and call a new panel because of a possibly prejudicial statement made by Prosecutor O. John Rogge.

Ausable Forks, N. Y., after the start of the trial, he admitted. "If they had attempted to put handcuffs on me in this political persecution I would have stopped," he shouted through the loud speaker. "I wouldn't have left Ausable Forks."

A few minutes later he was shouting that the "heat" had been turned on him to help the presidential campaign.

JUSTICE IS ANNOYED
At this point Justice Eicher reached over and pulled the loud speaker away and told the defendant to confine his answers to the questions he was asked.

Smythe was adjudged a willful bond-jumper at the end of the hearing. Joseph B. Goldstein, agent for bondsmen, who had put up his \$50,000 bond, testified that he had told Smythe that the trial was starting April 17.

When he phoned Smythe's residence at 401 W. 46th St., New York, to notify him again, the voice at

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UP).—The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, representing more than 325,000 workers, voted unanimously today "in favor of President Roosevelt for a fourth term, by draft if necessary, and instructed their officers and State Executive Council to 'do everything in their power to effectuate this motion.'"

Following the vote the 333 delegates attending this 43rd annual state convention rose to give the President a cheering ovation, with only a handful of followers of William Hutcheson, carpenter's chief, keeping their seats.

The draft-Roosevelt decision which brought the convention to a close climaxed a week of intense behind-the-scenes activity by Lewis Hones, representative of William Green, president of the AFL, and a handful of other Republican henchmen to keep the Pennsylvania AFL from calling for a fourth term.

SPEARHEADS MOVE
To register their desire for Roosevelt the delegates voted down the recommendation of their political action committee to refer the question of presidential endorsement "for bargaining" to the new state executive council which will not meet until July.

Joseph Burke, president of the powerful Philadelphia Building Trades Council, and chairman of the resolutions committee, led the revolt of the delegates against the clique in the AFL executive council attempt of Woll-Hutcheson to throttle the draft-Roosevelt move.

Burke took the mike repeatedly to urge the delegates to take a forthright position, and not be "jellyfish."

"It is disagreeable," he told a hushed convention today, "to find myself opposing people I have to live with. I am torn between my desire to go along with the team, and on the other hand, to find myself faced with the responsibility for a vacillating stand."

He went on to say: "I resent strongly Mr. Green's attempt to tell the people of Pennsylvania that we should accept Sen. Davis."

Burke pointed out that the executive council itself is not united, and that Daniel Tobin of the Team-

(Continued on Page 3)

Green-Hutcheson Disunity Tactics Snowed Under

By Walter Lowenfels
(Special to the Daily Worker)

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(Continued on Page 3)

Yank Bombers Again Blast Wake

PEARL HARBOR, Apr. 21 (UP).—American Liberator bombers hit tiny Wake Island for the fourth time this month Wednesday evening, dropping 30 tons of bombs on the beleaguered Japanese base which has been virtually isolated by the swift American drive across the Central Pacific, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UP).—The Soviet, British and United States governments are urged to break off diplomatic relations with the Yugoslav Government in Exile, by a writer in War and the Workingclass, Soviet periodical, published here today.

[Although the big three Allied powers regard Marshal Tito's Partisans as Yugoslavia's effective anti-Hitler enemy, they officially recognize the Yugoslav Exile Government in Cairo.]

Since Hitler's occupation of Yugoslavia three years ago, the author points out, the people of Yugoslavia have built a regular People's Liberation Army and have formed a provisional government; the National Committee of Liberation.

"All these activities have been carried on without the help of the emigre Yugoslav government, and despite its attempts to prevent the development of the liberation struggle," the article charges.

Draja Mihailovitch, member of the Exile Government, contacted Hitler occupation and puppet troops and concluded agreements with Italian and fascist Ustashi troops against the Partisans. These activities were fully approved by Mihailovitch's colleagues in Cairo, War and the Working Class maintain.

The Exile Government openly rejoiced at German successes in Yugoslavia last December. "It is high time the Soviet Government and the governments of the other United Nations break off diplomatic relations with the bankrupt group of Yugoslav officials and politicians in Cairo who represent nobody but themselves," the article concludes.

"It is high time to recognize the provisional government which has been formed by the Yugoslav people, and which enjoys the support of the vast majority."

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Soviet Marines Drive for Sevastopol



Soviet marines (top photo) silhouetted against the sky charge up a Crimean hill after landing along the coast to take the Nazis by surprise. Below, marines are shown firing away at the foe after the landing with sub-machine guns and a light machine gun. One marine has been hit in the arm and is being bandaged by a nurse.

Soviets Hurl Back Nazi Counter-Drive

LONDON, April 21 (UP).—Troops of the First Ukrainian Army killed more than 1,500 Germans and knocked out 49 tanks today in a surprise attack on the German counter-attacks in the Stanislov area near the Polish border, where the Soviets were reported mauling huge forces for a new westward thrust.

The Moscow war bulletin which reported the Germans had been thrown back a fourth successive day with heavy losses made no mention of ground fighting on the Crimean Front, where the Red Army siege of Sevastopol entered the fourth day.

In the air, Soviet bombers pounded German oil installations on the Estonian Front, hitting a shale oil distillery factory near Kurpalager. Numerous fires were started which could be seen by the Soviet airmen after they were more than 50 miles from the target. No planes were lost.

The distillery is at the station of Koktla, or Khotla, 35 miles west of Narva on a railroad to Tallinn, capital of Estonia. It was the second Soviet blow in that area, other bombers having hit the shale refinery at Kiviyl, 45 miles west of Narva, on Wednesday. Military experts here said the Estonian shale fields were producing an important part of Germany's crude oil supply.

REFEL NAZI ATTACKS
Moscow said that on the Stanislov Front, 70 miles southeast from the great rail junction of Lvov, the Red Army threw back attacks by large forces of German infantry and tanks. On all sectors yesterday the Soviets wrecked 50 tanks and shot down 69 planes.

Today's enemy losses made a total of 6,700 Germans killed and more than 108 tanks and self-propelled guns wrecked by the Soviets in the past four days on the Stanislov Front.

Moscow dispatches said the German drives at Stanislov, and in

(Continued on Page 4)

Drop 'Yugoslav Gov't,' Soviet Paper Urges

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, April 21.—The Soviet, British and United States governments are urged to break off diplomatic relations with the Yugoslav Government in Exile, by a writer in War and the Workingclass, Soviet periodical, published here today.

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(Continued on Page 4)

Nazi Supply Lines Target of Mighty Raids

LONDON, April 21 (UP).—More than 1,100 RAF bombers, carrying the pre-invasion air offensive against Axis Europe to an all-time peak, dropped a record 5,540 tons of bombs on four major rail centers, including Cologne and Paris, early today and Berlin reported at noon that Italy-based U. S. bombers had attacked Bucharest, capital of Romania.

There was no confirmation from U. S. 15th Air Force headquarters in Naples that "major American bomber forces" had pounded Bucharest, but the Nazis said the bombers caused "great devastation" to a working class district and also dropped bombs in southern Romania and Yugoslavia.

The unprecedented RAF assault on German, French and Belgian rail centers controlling military traffic to northern Europe's invasion coasts, carried toward its 72nd hour the war's mightiest and most sustained air offensive in which more than 9,100 Britain-based war-planes have hurled an estimated 16,800 tons of bombs on northern Europe.

The fleet of British bombers—the largest ever dispatched in a single night—rained more than 1,792 tons on Cologne, attacked large marshalling yards at La Chappelle in Paris' outskirts for two hours without interruption, and left great fires sweeping rail yards at Lens, in the bomb-battered Pas de Calais region, and at Ottignies, 15 miles southwest of Brussels.

Shattering an all-time record, the mighty force of RAF bombers, in the early hours of this morning, dropped 5,040 tons—about 10 times the heaviest tonnage ever dropped on London by the Luftwaffe in a single night.

The Air Ministry said that Cologne still was vital to the German war effort although the city had been reduced to "a comparatively unimportant center of war production."

British Hurling Foe Back in India
KANDY, Ceylon, April 21 (UP).—Developing their counter-offensive in Manipur State, British Imperial troops have hurled the Japanese back into the hills 30 miles northeast of Imphal and scored new successes in the Kohima area despite enemy reinforcements, a Southeast Asia Command communique announced today.

In North Burma, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese troops were closing in on a trapped Japanese division west of the Mogaung River and continued to advance down the Mogaung Valley road on the east bank.

(The Chinese High Command in Chungking reported the capture by the Chinese of a village 25 miles north of the railroad town of Mogaung in the face of strong Japanese resistance and monsoon weather conditions.)

Striking back at a Japanese invasion column which at one time had driven to within about ten miles of Imphal, British and Indian armored forces captured enemy hill positions 30 miles northeast of the Manipur capital and are continuing to advance, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced.

Nazis Execute Dutch Communists
(Special to the Daily Worker)
LONDON, April 21.—Two Dutch Communist Party leaders were executed by the Gestapo on Jan. 12, according to information received here by "World News and Views."

The two Communists, Beuzemakker and Schell, had been arrested a year ago. Two hundred other Dutch Communists were also apprehended and deported to a concentration camp in Germany where it appears that all of them perished.

All Parties in New Italian Cabinet, Sforza, Croce, Ercoli Take Posts

NAPLES, April 21 (UP).—Marshal Pietro Badoglio announced tonight a new cabinet embracing all the six parties of the Italian Political Junta, to serve until the Allies take Rome, when he and King Victor Emmanuel intend to retire from public life.

Badoglio won a double victory in inducing the Action Party, which alone of the Junta groups had refused cooperation, to join his coalition cabinet and in getting Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader to join him as Minister without Portfolio.

The new Cabinet ministers, who will meet Monday or Tuesday after taking the oath of office to the King, are:

Premier and Foreign Minister—Badoglio.
Ministers Without Portfolio: Benedetto Croce, Count Carlo Sforza, Togliatti, Pietro Mancini, Socialist and Quilico Rodino, Christian Democrat.

War—Gen. Taddeo Orlando.
Navy—Adm. Raffaele De Courten.
Air—Gen. Renato Staudili.
Interior—Salvatore Aldisio, Christian Democrat.
Finance—Quinto Quintieri, Director of the Bank of Calabria.
Justice—Vincenzo Arangio Ruiu, Liberal.
Public Works—Alberto Tarchiani, Action.

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Agriculture and Forests—Fausto Guilo, Communist.

Industry, Commerce and Labor—Attilio Di Napoli, Socialist.

Communications—Francesco Cobona, Labor Democrat.

Education—Prof. Adolfo Omodeo, Rector of Naples University, Liberal.

"The Allies wanted me to form a coalition government," Badoglio said in announcing the Cabinet. "All six parties are represented and I think results could not have been more satisfactory."

Communists drew the important posts of Under Secretaries for War

Battle Spreading On Far East Front

By a Veteran Commander

THE struggle in the Far East is spreading, geographically speaking, even if the volume of fighting continues to be limited by the size of the forces involved, the character of the theatre and the length of the lines of communication.

While the Japanese continue to develop their offensive in Honan, driving for the junction of Chenchow and making some progress, action has developed on the extreme southern wing where Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has launched an air-sea attack against certain Japanese strongholds in north-western Sumatra, which control enemy communications through the Strait of Malacca. By this action, carried out by a reported powerful British squadron or task force, Mountbatten appears to be trying to cut, or at least disturb, Japanese communications into Burma along the sea route. So far attempts to cut it in Burma have not met with success.

Mountbatten's action, irrespective of immediate results which cannot be decisive, shows that the British Navy has as much freedom of action in the Indian Ocean as the U.S. Navy has in the central Pacific. The British will probably take advantage of this soon for action against the Andaman Islands which would provide a good base for activity against Rangoon.

In India the situation remains confused. The fact is: we don't know what is going on in Manipur. However, in the Mogaung Valley Gen. Stilwell's Chinese are reported to have encircled a Japanese "division" near the Jade mines.

U.S. fliers continue to attack scores of Japanese bases in the various archipelagos of the central Pacific. The Japanese report that such attacks have even reached the Marianas, between Truk and Japan.

Two thousands Allied aircraft, mainly American, attacked installations along the coast of France. This action was described as the greatest such attack.

NO ACTION around Sevastopol has been reported for the last two days. It seems obvious that the main work of destruction against the enemy garrison is being done at sea by the Soviet Air Force and the Black Sea Fleet, which since the beginning of the Crimean campaign two weeks ago, has sunk 68 ships, many loaded with troops.

Generals Tolbukhin and Yeremenko probably figure that the issue is beyond doubt, and that Red Army lives can be spared by not storming the last defense of Sevastopol until most of the Nazi garrison has put out to sea and sunk there. Thus the battle for the great port has actually "moved out to sea"—less spectacular than a dashing land assault, but just as effective and considerably cheaper in Soviet lives.

The Germans continue their counter-attacks in the Stanislov area. Marshal Zhukov is wearing them down, meanwhile attacking southwest of Tarnopol.

The Germans have started a local offensive in the Narva sector. It appears to be a preventive action designed to break up Soviet concentrations in the north. The Soviet Air Force has bombed a number of railroad junctions in the rear of the Narva-Pskov-Ostrov front.

It is to be expected that the Germans, faced with ominous threats on all sides, will now try to relocate the plans and concentrations of their principal force on land by desperate attacks at the Soviet lines. We should welcome the Beast's attempts to batter his own head against the Red Army. Even if a few towns and villages should change hands in the near future, this would not upset anybody.

Sheen Asks 'Daily' To Retract: The Facts

(The Worker Foreign Department)

Msgr. Fulton Sheen, of the Catholic University of America, sent a telegram to the Daily Worker Thursday morning asking us to retract statements attributed to him, in which he was quoted as having urged a revolution in Mexico last autumn.

The telegram reads: "The Daily Worker prides itself on telling the truth. We therefore expect it to make a retraction for a statement which it has frequently attributed to me. The facts are these: First, I made no statement at the Eucharistic Congress in Mexico concerning a revolution. Second, on my return to the United States I did make the statement that 'what Mexico needs is a revolution founded not on Marxism, but on the Magnificat of the Blessed Mother; namely, one based on love in which the humble are exalted.' Thank you for the courtesy of the retraction."

On Nov. 27, 1943, the Daily Worker published a delayed letter from its correspondent in Mexico City, written on Nov. 18. It reported that Mexican public opinion was greatly aroused over news in the Mexican press received from Washington about a statement from Msgr. Fulton Sheen. The statement was made, according to Mexican dispatches from the United Press in Washington, upon Sheen's return from the Eucharistic Congress, held earlier in the Fall.

Sheen was quoted as saying, according to our correspondent: "What Mexico needs is a revolution. No revolution has been less revolutionary than that of Mexico. Corruption in this is scandalous and total. President Avila Camacho has extra-legally extended some religious liberty. But a government like the Mexican, which denies the justice man owes to God, becomes attached to the secondary justice which man owes to man. Only the religious faith of the people and its Catholic tradition can save Mexico."

More Landing Craft Needed

PITTSBURGH, April 21 (UP).—The need for increased production of landing craft vital to the forthcoming invasion of Europe was emphasized today by Assistant Secretary of Navy James Forrestal and Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice President of the War Production Board.

The two government officials flew here from Washington to make inspection visits to the Shipyards of Dravo Corporation and American Bridge Co., down the Ohio River.

Both men praised labor and industry for a "splendid" job in producing the landing craft, but stressed the need for even greater output.

34 Nations Agree on Currency Stabilization

Monetary Pact To Help Postwar Reconstruction

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UP).—Thirty-four nations participating in currency stabilization conferences here have agreed upon the basic principles of an \$8,000,000,000 international monetary fund based on gold in which the United States' quota would be between \$2,500,000,000 and \$2,750,000,000, the Treasury announced tonight.

The Soviet Union made the action unanimous late today.

Great Britain would be the second largest quota-nation with \$1,250,000,000.

The Soviet Union's share would be \$1,000,000,000. The big gold-holding nations would be obliged to use gold for 25 per cent of their quota.

The \$1,200,000,000 now in the U.S. Treasury's currency stabilization fund would be used to foot part of the American bill. Congress would have to appropriate the balance.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., presented the agreement of technical experts on principles to closed meetings of House and Senate committees earlier today.

FAVORABLE REACTION

"I am happy to say," Morgenthau told Congress, "that the President has authorized me to state that if an international conference is held, it is his intention to invite direct congressional participation in the work of the United States' delegation." The immediate reaction in Congress was favorable.

Agreement on another phase of post-war international monetary plans—a United Nations bank for reconstruction and development—has not yet been reached. But Morgenthau said that a statement of recommendations for a world bank is being prepared by technicians.

Earlier proposals suggested such a bank with capital of about \$10,000,000,000—the United States to provide about one-third—to encourage private international investment and to make such investments when private sources could not take the risk.

The principles of currency stabilization now agreed upon are an amalgamation of the original American and British proposals made by U.S. Treasury economist Harry D. White and British economist John Maynard Keynes, respectively, last spring.

The present plan represents a victory on a major point for White inasmuch as it is based primarily upon gold and gold holdings of member nations, whereas Keynes wanted to have relegated gold to a secondary role, letting the amount of pre-war trade fix the number of shares and voting power of each nation.

Both Morgenthau and White disclaimed that it was a "victory," however, asserting that the important thing was that all participants in the discussions have now agreed upon principles.

It has been known for some time that the United States was insisting upon making gold the basis of currency stabilization. The Americans were supported by the Soviets.

Soviets to Get U.S. Telephone Aid

American equipment is likely to be utilized in the improvement and rehabilitation of the Soviet telephone system, spokesmen of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. indicated yesterday.

A group of four or five leading telephone engineers is expected to go to the Soviet Union as soon as plans are completed, to study and report on its telephone needs.

This assistance to the Soviet communications system will probably become an important outlet for the American-owned company's growing manufacturing facilities, according to yesterday's press.

offenders. Summoning Nina Kibukova he ordered her to "undress." He gave thirty lashes of the whip. The lame German was counting the blows. Nina lay motionless, but suddenly she rose and spat at the cripple into his face.

She was led away to the torture chamber where she was tortured to death.

Four girls succeeded in getting away from Cologne and came back home. Marfusha Sokolova from Novotroitskaya returned without her right arm; Lena Mamontova from the village of Mikhailovskoye lost the fingers of her right hand; Shura Chernayeva is blind, and Varya Nikolayeva is mortally ill.

Dante's Inferno had sections. Let us proceed further. The scene is Heidelberg. On Feb. 14 the students on vacation organized a spree. In the home of the parents

of one student there was a Russian girl, Zina Baranova, a so-called "eastern servant." The young Germans forced the girl to undress and then gave her to the winner in dice. I have before me a letter which reads in part: "Zina could not bear the shame. . . . Zina hanged herself in the house. . . . Russian soldier! Hero of Stalin! grad, Kursk, Korom, the Dnestri! Have done with the Russian girl Zina? If you know what love is, if you have a heart throbbing in your breast, you won't forgive this. You will be in Heidelberg. You will find the violators there. You won't refuse the honor of fighting for that girl's honor!"

Thousands of our girls are smarting in Germany. They can and must be saved. They are our girls, our love. They are waiting for us, Russian soldier!

Jitterbugs at Anzio



The grass-land terrain of the Anzio beachhead isn't exactly like the Savoy but it made a swell dance floor for Sarah Lee Harris, USO troupe member, and a GI Joe doing the Anzio Hop to the downbeat of a mobile radio unit orchestra assigned to the Fifth Army.

Soviet Journal Says: It's Time to Invade

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 21.—War and the Workingclass, the Soviet trade union periodical, devotes its main editorial here today to a review of the Soviet victories, and concludes with a call that "the time has come to destroy Germany's plan for protracting the war."

Soviet Paper Lists Neutral Aid to Axis

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 21.—Despite Secretary of State Cordell Hull's warning, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey are still giving valuable material assistance to Germany, the Soviet trade union journal, War and the Working Class, charges today.

A. Solokov, author of an article in the Soviet magazine, reveals that ruling circles in the neutral countries are helping to prolong the war.

The writer points out that Germany receives considerable supplies of high grade iron ore and other raw materials from Sweden.

Thirty percent of its chrome ore and stores of cotton and copper from Turkey.

Ninety per cent of its tungsten steel in the smelting of high grade steel, from Spain and Portugal.

(Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioğlu of Turkey announced that chrome exports to the Axis would cease April 21.)

Franco provides Hitler with American gasoline, textiles and foodstuffs, Solokov declares. "When this is repeatedly reported in the United States press and Congress, it is truly difficult not to have surprise at the tolerance of the American people and their government."

Under the guise of "sovereignty," "free trade" and similar sophisms, neutrals shelter Axis spies, provide Hitler with transportation facilities, and even send "volunteers" to the Soviet Front.

"At present when the day of final encounter with the common enemy of all freedom-loving peoples is drawing nigh," the article concludes, "it is imperative to cut short all attempts to prolong the war."

TIME TO STRIKE

"No little time has elapsed since the world has learned of the Allied intention to strike out at Hitlerite Germany from the east, west, and south," War and the Working class says.

"Crushing blows weren't long in coming from the east, but this cannot be said regarding blows from the west and south."

Noting that the Allies' air campaign is undoubtedly a "forerunner of the invasion," the Soviet journal nevertheless declares that the "military forces of our Allies on the European continent have not yet been deployed," and cites the stalemate on the Italian front.

"The enormous armed forces built up by our Anglo-American allies will have to be brought into action," the Soviet paper insists, emphasizing the impatience of the peoples of Europe, and the eagerness for victory in all peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition.

"It is hardly possible to imagine a more favorable combination of conditions for striking the final blow at Germany than the situation which now exists as a result of the victorious operations of the Red Army," the editorial concludes.

Report Codovilla Seriously Sick, Press for Release

By Efrén Farrell
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, April 21.—Victorio Codovilla, imprisoned Argentine Communist leader, is in serious danger of his life, Mexican Government spokesmen told me today.

On February 7, prior to the Farrell coup in Argentina, President Ramirez had agreed to Mexican President Camacho's request that Codovilla be released and permitted to proceed to Mexico.

According to Article 23 of the Argentine constitution, political prisoners arrested during a state of siege have the unconditional right to leave the country. The Supreme Court of Appeals upheld this right in Codovilla's case, provided that sanctuary could be found.

The Government of Mexico offered him sanctuary. Nevertheless, he has not been released.

The prison of Rio Gallegos where Codovilla is incarcerated is in Argentina's far south. It is cold, dark, noxious. After almost a year and a half in prison, it is feared that 50-year-old Codovilla is in serious ill health.

Public opinion in Mexico and throughout Latin America is aroused at the continued failure to release the well-known anti-fascist leader. An intense campaign for his liberation is being undertaken here. It is urged that protests be sent the Government of Argentina.

The freeing of Codovilla, whose anti-Axis activities in Argentina and in Spain are known and respected here, would be considered an aid to the cause of the United Nations.

Tito Counter-Push Retakes Town

LONDON, April 21 (UP).—Hurling his Yugoslav Partisans into a quick counter-thrust in northeast Montenegro, Marshal Josip (Tito) Broz's units have recaptured the town of Mokovc, but 40 miles to the southwest the Germans have extended their threat to the Bloca area, on the main road leading through Podgorica to the Adriatic Coast.

The enemy is suffering very losses in the bitter struggle east of Nikle, important road junction northwest of Podgorica, a broadcast communique from Tito's headquarters reported today.

Continuous fighting in the Delmanian Islands group was reported by the Free Yugoslav radio Friday, according to U. S. Government monitors. Tito's Partisan detachments "attack enemy garrisons and patrol every day," the broadcast said.

James Fleming, CBS correspondent in Moscow, in a broadcast reported to the United Press in New York, said the Soviet publication "War and the Working Class" suggested in an article that "it's time for the U. S. S. R. and the Allies to break relations with the Yugoslav Emigre Government."

The report followed a speech in London Thursday by King Peter, of Yugoslavia, in which he expressed the wish that relations between the Soviet Union and the Royal Yugoslav Government would be established "on a permanent and more intimate basis."

"The enormous armed forces built up by our Anglo-American allies will have to be brought into action," the Soviet paper insists, emphasizing the impatience of the peoples of Europe, and the eagerness for victory in all peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition.

"It is hardly possible to imagine a more favorable combination of conditions for striking the final blow at Germany than the situation which now exists as a result of the victorious operations of the Red Army," the editorial concludes.

Invasion Oil Needs Vast, Ickes

(By Wireless to Allied Labor News)

MONTEVIDEO, April 21.—The two labor delegates sent by the Argentine government to the International Labor Office conference in Philadelphia, as well as the head of the Bolivian delegation, are closely connected with fascist groups, it was learned here today.

The Argentine delegates, Luis Girela and Alfredo Fidanca, are said to be firm partisans of Col. Juan Domingo Peron, who is head of the "Colonel's Lodge," the National Labor Department and Minister of War. Girela and Fidanca, leaders of the government-sponsored railway and shoemakers unions, respectively, have cooperated with Col. Peron's efforts to take over the trade unions.

On orders of Jose Domenech, former head of a government-supported trade union organization, Fidanca expelled many members of his union for opposing the Farrell-Peron regime.

Victor Andrade, Bolivian Minister of Labor, is a former member of the fascist "Iron Star" group, and his brother-in-law, Hugo Salmon Tapia, now private secretary to President Villaroel, is a member of the Falange. Andrade is said to have ambitions to become political leader of the Bolivian Falange.

A strong opponent of the Confederation of Bolivian Workers (CSTB) and the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), Andrade was opposed to inviting CTAL president Vicente Lombardo Ledezma to visit Bolivia. The CSTB considers him "a skillful demagogue" opposed to bona fide unions.

The Bolivian labor delegate, Enrique Saavedra, is one of a group of union leaders supporting the Bolivian Junta, while the employers' representative is Eduardo Pajarda, secretary to Simon Patino, the country's leading tin magnate.

Strange State Dep't Note on Italian Exiles

By Joseph Starobin

While democratic America and Italian-Americans were celebrating yesterday the formation of a real war government in Italy, a strange case of hi-jinks in the State Department came to my attention.

All winter long, a number of Italian exiles here, among them Rinaldo Pacciardi, the liberal; Dr. Ambrasio Donini, formerly professor at Rome University; and Giuseppe Bertl, editor of L'Unita del Popolo, have been trying to get the State Department's OK for their safe passage to Italy.

These three men, among a small group of their fellows, were agreed that the Moscow Conference decisions on Italy should be carried out without delay. But the State Department gave them the run-around.

In the April 16 issue of his paper, Italia Libera, Rinaldo Pacciardi came out publicly against his own friends in Italy, against the formation of a new government, against Allied policy, and against the line of Corbelli-Hull's April 9th speech.

Pacciardi attacked Sforza, Croce, Rodino and Togliatti as "traitors" and pledged to fight a unity government with all means at his disposal.

PACCIARDI ALONE GETS VISA

Exactly in the week that the State Department's own policies are at last being carried out, somebody in the State Department has given some other than Pacciardi permission to return to Italy. I am reliably informed.

But Donini and Bertl, among others, whose long fight for a genuine anti-fascist government in Italy has now been climaxed in victory, are still getting the run-around.

This fantastic bit of double standard diplomacy cannot possibly come from the Secretary of State. But it must come to his attention lest some underling get away with a mockery of Mr. Hull's own policies.

The case of these Italian exiles begins last October, when they applied for permission to return to the homeland from which Mussolini had exiled them. At that time, Donini, Pacciardi, and Bertl shared the same general views. Prominent Americans interceded on their behalf. Dozens of leading Italian-American organizations of many kinds wrote to the State Department. The Committee of Liberation in Italy itself asked for their return. But the State Department replied that it was up to the "military."

WHY THE SUDDEN CHANGE?

Since then, the Allied Mediterranean commander, Gen. Henry Maitland-Wilson OK'd the return of Palmiro Togliatti from the USSR, and he has played an outstanding part in getting all forces together in Italy.

But Pacciardi, like Donini and Bertl were detained in this country until, fantastic as it may sound, Pacciardi came out against the State Department's avowed policy. Then he was suddenly granted permission to return to Italy, even though he opposes everything that's happening there.

Meanwhile, Giuseppe Bertl, famous throughout Sicily and Italy for his consistent anti-fascism, wrote to the British Embassy asking them to intercede with the British general, Maitland-Wilson.

On April 12 Ambassador Lord Halifax replied that the matter rests with the State Department, which had previously insisted that the matter rests with the "military," declined in the case of Donini and Bertl, but agreed in the case of Pacciardi. The views of Donini and Bertl on Italy coincided with those

of Mr. Hull while Pacciardi's were exactly the opposite. Somebody in Washington will have to explain this monkey business. No-one will deny Pacciardi's right to return to his homeland, even if he sets himself against his own people and the United Nations. But why isn't the same privilege accorded to those who can certainly be relied upon to help the cause of Italian-American friendship, and speed quick victory against the common enemy?

Italian-Americans here are calling a big meeting at Cooper Union Hall, a week from Sunday, April 30 at 2:30 P. M. They will be celebrating the beginnings of a new deal for Italy. The State Department owes them by then a clarification of its policy. Unless this is forthcoming, the State Department owes the entire American public an explanation.

Browder Honors Warsaw Ghetto

Earl Browder addressed one of the largest mass meetings held in Brownsville in many years Thursday night when a memorial tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto heroes was attended by 1,800 people in the Parkway Theatre on Eastern Parkway and St. John's Place, Brooklyn. More than 250 people were turned away.

Called by the Communist Party of Brownsville, the meeting heard Browder assail anti-Semitism as being "the same coin on whose other side is Jim Crow, and anti-Communism. . . . And recently the fascist disease has begun to spread to the Catholics. A new wave of anti-Catholicism is beginning to sweep the country."

Browder declared further, that "it was possible for anti-Semitism to rise suddenly because Jim Crow practices against the Negro people had been tolerated in the United States for so many years. . . . Browder made clear that anti-Semitism had been created by Hitler as a weapon in his mad drive to conquer the world but that the weapon was now being used by Hitler's agents all over the world, particularly in America."

Edwin Garfield, head of the Brownsville Party organization, was chairman of the meeting. Other speakers included Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Chairman Suller of the Morning Freiheit, John Bridge of the Schappes Defense Committee and Mrs. Ann Garfield, a housewife who won the Brownsville recruiting prize by bringing 31 of her neighbors into the Party. In making a short speech, Mrs. Garfield presented a birthday gift of a pipe to Browder, but declared, "The best gift we could give him would be to go over the top in the drive."

Jack DeMerchant sang a number of songs and the actress Dina Halpern, who came to this country five years ago and whose entire family remained in the Warsaw Ghetto, delivered a few recitations by the Soviet poet Ilya Feffer. Her personal tragedy and the great emotion which she poured into the recitations moved the crowd deeply.

Charge Argentine, Bolivia ILO Delegates Have Fascist Ties

(By Wireless to Allied Labor News)

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(By Cable to Allied Labor News)

BOMBAY, April 21.—The All-India Trades Union Congress this week sharply protested the appointment by the British government of a representative of the Indian Federation of Labor as workers' delegate to the ILO conference in Philadelphia.

The IFL split away from the AITUC in November, 1941. The explanation given by the government for its choice was its inability to ascertain which of the two organizations was more representative of Indian labor.

Commenting on this explanation, AITUC president S. A. Dange said: "The AITUC wrote to the government last January 5 asking that it examine the credentials of both organizations before making the appointment. If, even so, the government did not have time to explore which organization was more representative, it should have given the nomination to the AITUC, which for the last twenty years has almost continuously represented Indian labor at ILO conferences."

Alleging that the government's choice was dictated by political considerations, Dange said that the IFL, as a staunch supporter of British policy, has upheld the imprisonment of Indian national leaders and the prolonging of the political deadlock so as to thwart Indian independence.

R. B. Ambedkar, labor member of the Viceroy's executive council, recently revealed in the Assembly that the IFL receives a monthly grant of 13,000 rupees (\$4,320) from the British "for doing propaganda to keep up industrial labor morale."

Indian delegates to the world labor conference in London in June have been granted passports, Dange said.

Let's All Back The Attack

Union Lookout

There's a story behind the International Typographical Union decision to hold a convention this year. The vote, decided in referendum, is a tip on the way the wind is blowing in the elections this year. The I.T.U. will hold May 17. Claude H. Baker, president, is leader of the I.T.U. Independent Party, which wanted to skip the national meeting this year as it was skipped last year. Woodruff Randolph, national secretary-treasurer, is leader of the Progressive Party, which wanted a meeting. Randolph is running against Baker for the presidency. Victory on the convention issue indicates Progressives have the edge in the election race. The convention, incidentally, will take place in Grand Rapids, Mich., in August.

This war has placed in doubt the old saw about the pen being mightier than the sword. But, appropriately enough, the Newspaper Guild of New York comes along with news which shows that the pen is holding its own. PFC Martin Harris, former PM photographer, wrote the Guild from Italy that Yugoslavian partisans he had met said they were receiving normal supplies adequately but they needed fountain pens. Harris proposed that the Guild supply them. His proposal was accepted and Guildsmen are turning in their old models and contributing money to buy new cheap ones to help Tito's Army of Liberation.

What is probably the biggest single issue of an American labor paper has just rolled off the presses of Wholesale and Warehouse Local 65, CIO. The anniversary edition of its organ "New Voices" provides enough reading matter and pictures to keep members busy until the next anniversary roll around. There are some 200 pages in six lavishly-illustrated sections that tell the story of the union and its 13,000 members at work and 7,000 others in the armed forces. One entire section is devoted to members in uniform, listing their names and presenting dramatic snapshots from the fronts and camps. Another features the union on the job and gives a vivid picture of the warehouse industry and its relationship to winning the war.

The anniversary issue includes also a section containing anniversary greetings from important personalities. Gov. Dewey might be pleased at first glance at the book's message. It's printed and so is his picture. But his Hoover ties and presidential aspirations leave Local 65 cold, so the story that goes with the message explains in detail the Governor's "political maneuverings" and concludes with a sentence that says "65ers will put their hallois solidly behind a real win-the-war leader—Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

One-third of the 4,000 students registered at the Jefferson School of Social Science, are active trade unionists. They come from 20 CIO and 21 AFL locals, according to George Squier, director of the school's Trade Union Division. It's a sign of the times that 80 percent of the laborers are women. The school is now completing plans for its second term beginning May 15 and continuing through June. Registration for the new session starts May 8.

Five CIO department store locals have combined to launch a drive to organize the unemployed in the New York area. Eli Halpern, business agent of Gimbel's-Saks Local 5, has been put in charge. . . . William Moody, editor of the New York CIO department store union's paper, has resigned to accept a post with the National Maritime Union. He'll be publicity director for a Great Lakes organizing drive. . . . The Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians (why don't they get a shorter name?) will hear Vernon Demars, noted architect, next Wednesday night at Room 812, 5 Beekman St., at 8 o'clock. His lecture is the third of a series on planning sponsored by Chapter 31.

Dubinsky Aide Kills Anti-Coughlin Move

By Walter Lowenfels

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WILKES-BARRE, April 21.—A resolution condemning anti-Semitic Father Coughlin was killed at the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor convention by the aid of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Grace Sardagna, secretary of the resolution's committee and Dubinsky's leader in Bethlehem, Pa., publicly withdrew the anti-Coughlin resolution.

The resolution, interesting enough, had been introduced by Harrisburg I.L.G.W.U. delegates. In discussion in committee, Samuel Otto, Dubinsky's Pennsylvania chief and chairman of the Philadelphia I.L.G.W.U. Joint Board began to hem and haw about "wording" when the resolution seemed headed toward concurrence. Otto is a State Federation vice president.

GET THE POINT
When he began to question the resolution, his followers on the committee quickly saw the point. It was remarked that if Father Coughlin were denounced, that might leave the way open to naming Pegler and Dies.

But Dies has been endorsed for

rejection by the AFL Executive Council.

Miss Cardagna offered a "resolution." She volunteered to have the Harrisburg I.L.G.W.U. local, withdraw it, and announced the withdrawal at Wednesday's session of the convention.

The withdrawal is consistent with Dubinsky policy of conciliation with anti-Semitic and anti-war elements. Only recently, a similar favor was done for John L. Lewis, whose District 50 distributes material slandering the Jewish people and whose organ, the United Mine Worker, has been anti-Semitic consistently. Max Danish, editor of the I.L.G.W.U. organ, furnished Lewis with a cover-up by writing a 5,000 word article on anti-Semitism for the United Mine Worker.

SATISFIED COUGHLIN
Withdrawal of the Harrisburg resolution satisfies Coughlin. And it allows the I.L.G.W.U. membership to be told that "the forces against the resolution were too powerful."

The Dubinsky people's contribution to Coughlin is written into the convention proceedings. In the synopsis of the convention appears the following item:
"Resolution No. 50: Relative to Father Charles E. Coughlin. Withdrawn."

CIO Backs Federal Jobless Aid to Vets

Endorses Byrnes' Plan; Condemns Rankin Move

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The CIO today endorsed the proposal of War Mobilization Director James P. Byrnes, for federal benefits to supplement state unemployment compensation in order to solve the problems of war workers during the reconversion period.

At the same time, the CIO reaffirmed its full support for the GI Bill of Rights assuring security for veterans which is being held up in the House by Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi.

The CIO position was stated by its national legislative director, Nathan Cowan, in response to an attack on the GI bill by Rankin. Rankin served notice that he would hold out against CIO demands for prompt action on the measure.

Rankin declared that he opposed payment of unemployment compensation to veterans because it would come to an annual cost of \$5,000,000,000.

"Mr. Rankin's view of the post-war period clearly is catastrophic," Cowan retorted. "He is assuming that every one of the 10,000,000 men and women in the armed service will need to draw an average of \$500 apiece in unemployment compensation for a period averaging 25 weeks."

"The CIO takes the view that continued full employment will protect the American economy from any serious complication resulting from demobilization. If present production levels are maintained we will be able easily to carry the burdens of unemployment compensation and other costs of demobilization."

Cowan said that the CIO "agrees" with the Byrnes plan and with the GI bill as methods of assuring security both to veterans and war workers during the transition period.

The CIO legislative director also pointed out that the GI bill which is being held up by Rankin not only provides unemployment compensation for veterans but also assures them hospitalization, education, vocational training and loans for homes, farms and businesses.

Plenty of Eggs Prices Still High

That is the question Mayor LaGuardia placed before OPA, the Department of Markets and representatives of producers, wholesalers and retailers at a City Hall conference yesterday.

But it appears the little old commodities—which are plentiful these days—will cost the consumer just as much next week as they cost today.

When the conference ended the Mayor told reporters that beginning Monday Grade A large eggs which have a ceiling price of 53 cents, will sell for 45 to 47 cents, without carton. Grade B eggs, he said, will sell at 39 cents, without carton.

These prices, however, are those prevailing today. And the Mayor did not explain why he was unable to secure the further reduction which, he said in his radio broadcast last Sunday, he would seek. Attending the meeting were Commissioner of Markets Henry M. Brundage; Daniel P. Woolley, regional OPA director; Chester A. Halman, state supervisor of the Food Distribution Administration; and C. B. Rader, manager of the N. Y. Mercantile Exchange, and representative of the producers, wholesalers and retailers.

Lombardo Leads Fight To Oust Argentine Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

have either been exiled, sent to concentration camps or killed. Lombardo also pointed out that Argentina has become a bridgehead for fascism in a plan to extend Nazi influence to other Latin American countries.

Citing precedents, Lombardo pointed out that in days when Italy was a member of the ILO, the workers' section excluded Mussolini's so-called "labor" delegates. He not only assailed the labor representatives, he called on the general session to unseat the entire delegation. His third proposal urged a statement by the workers' meeting denouncing Argentine suppression of labor unions.

Disclosure of the discussion at the meeting of the workers' delegates threw some light on the method that the Argentine government is employing to set up its labor front. "Circlo," thephony labor representative, spoke for a half hour. There now are "two" general confederations of labor in Argentina, said Girola. One was suppressed by the government, the other "taken" over by the government. He is "connected" with the latter, he said, adding that his out hopes to have elections some day. Thus far, however, he admitted that the machinery of the out is manned by government appointees.

Girola said the government-controlled group has set up a "provisional" committee to seek "unity" with the suppressed CGT. He tried to cover up the Argentine "labor front" within the technical framework of the very loose ILO constitution.

Watt did some fancy dodging of the issues at two press interviews with some three-score reporters. He made it plain he would vote to include the Argentine delegates. He said, however, he was ready to support a resolution against acceptance of delegates who were not nominated from a free trade union. He refused to amplify how this would affect the Argentine delegates, merely noting that Girola claimed that the government-operated CGT is "free."

Asked by a reporter how his "free" trade union resolution would affect Soviet labor delegates, Watt refused to go beyond the claim that his resolution speaks for itself.

At a previous ILO conference Watt opposed admission of Soviet



LOMBARDO TOLEDANO

delegates on "free" trade union grounds.

Efforts to pin Watt down to specific terms were unavailing. He finally offered some philosophy to explain that complications are largely due to the "many kinds" of dictatorships—"benevolent" not so benevolent and some that are not good.

The blow-off on Argentina is symptomatic of a growing dissatisfaction with a procedure that makes ILO labor representation a mockery in many instances. A report of the credentials committee revealed that protests have been received from the All-India Congress of Labor against seating of an appointee from the "Indian Federation of Labor." A similar protest was received from the Yugoslav Seamen's Union at London against one Cesar Milosh who says he is from the Officers and Seamen's Union. There are quite a large number of delegates appointed by much disputed governments—in exile or governments such as Brazil, where labor is suppressed.

The only events at the short general session this morning was a greeting from Secretary of State Hull was very much in the vein of the President's letter to the conference.

LOMBARDO NAMED TO KEY COMMITTEE

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (UP).—Mexico's labor leader, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, gained a seat on the International Labor Organization's credentials committee tonight.

Toledano was nominated after the unexpected resignation of J. Rens, Belgium, as workers group member of the credentials committee.

Immediately after his nomination Toledano said, "I believe that repudiation of the Argentine regime which will be taken here by workers of all continents will serve to stimulate the people of Argentina until they give themselves a constitutional—democratic government worthy of the great traditions of the Argentine people."

All Parties Join Badoglio Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

and Finance in the following selection of Under Secretaries:
Prime Ministry—Renato Morelli, Liberal.
Foreign—Giuseppe Prunus, no party. Retained.
Navy—Domenico Albergio, Socialist, a lawyer.
Interior—Nicola Salerno, Socialist, and Prince Filippo Caracciolo, of the Action Party. One of these will handle press relations.
Communications—Gen. Di Raimondo and Mario Pane, retained.
Finance—Prof. Antonio Pesenti, Communist.
Justice—Nicola Lombardo, Labor Democrat.
Public Works—Adolfo Cienfio, Labor Democrat.
Agriculture—Mario Bergami, Liberal.

Industry, Commerce and Labor—Francesco Sansonetti, Christian Democrat.
Education—Angelo Iervolino, Christian Democrat.

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Pa. CIO Routs Trotskyite Bloc On 3rd Party Ruse

(Special to the Daily Worker)

YORK, Pa., April 21.—The Pennsylvania State CIO, unanimously pledged to reelection of President Roosevelt, yesterday administered a stunning rebuke to a handful of Trotskyites, led by Mack Brown of the Reading, Pa., steelworkers, who sought to introduce a disruptive third party resolution.

John A. Phillips, president, received full support from virtually all the 710 delegates as he branded the proposal an attempt to split the united support of labor around Roosevelt.

Rep. Francis J. Myers of Philadelphia, Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate and all-out FOR supporter, drew repeated applause as he denounced appeasers, isolationists, anti-labor and anti-Roosevelt forces who, he said "were fishing in the garbage pails for dead cats and old shoes to throw at our Commander-in-Chief."

Myers is running against Sen. James J. ("Pudding Jim") Davis, Republican, a darling of Pennsylvania's few and Grundy GOP machine.

VICTORY SPEECH

Myers put a program for speedy victory in the war and international post-war collaboration, guaranteeing peace and full employment, before the convention.

Delegates voted to print his speech and distribute copies to all CIO unions in Pennsylvania.

Resolutions adopted at yesterday's closing session included greetings to the International Labor Conference in session in Philadelphia, support for the calling of state and national conferences uniting AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods in common action against enemies in Congress and state legislatures.

Other resolutions urged upward revision of the Little Steel formula, establishment of a state anti-discrimination committee, improving the financial and organizational strength of the State CIO Council, and support to the newly-established CIO United Railroad Workers, which is organizing non-operating railroad employees.

Churchill Outlines Postwar Unity Plan

LONDON, April 21 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill outlined today a post-war program in which a completely united British Empire would cooperate intimately with the United States and both the Empire and America would work side by side with whatever world organization might be formed to maintain peace.

The Empire Union and Anglo-American cooperation Churchill envisaged were so close that the Prime Minister thought it necessary to say: "I have never conceived that fraternal association with the United States would militate in any way against the unity of the British Commonwealth and Empire or breed ill feeling with our great Russian ally, with whom we are bound by a 20-year treaty."

He said that methods must be devised to bring "the nations of the British Empire into intimate and secret council upon the march of world events not only during the war . . . but after the war."

Prices Supports Price Act Renewal

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UP).—Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation told the House Banking Committee today that roll-back subsidies paid by the RFC on meat, bread and butter "have had an immeasurable effect on holding down living costs."

Urging renewal of the Price Control Act, Jones estimated that every dollar paid in subsidies has saved the ultimate consumer from \$3 to \$5.

Manpower Solution--An Over-All Agency

In renewing their demands for a manpower draft, Secretaries Harry L. Stimson and Frank Knox have tended to draw a rather sorry picture of manpower tangles in industry.

Such a picture, plus recent shifts in policy by Selective Service authorities, has provided a field day for the "bungling" school of the Roosevelt-hating opposition.

Actually, the merest reference to American achievements both in industry and in building the military machine is proof enough that the situation is not nearly as bad as some critics of the war effort, honest and otherwise would have the nation believe.

Any discussion of weaknesses in the handling of the manpower problem which does not take place within the framework of America's huge war accomplishments is likely to be extremely lop-sided.

WAR REQUIRES CHANGE

Chief criticism has been directed at the constant changes in policy on the part of manpower agencies. Many of these, however, are an inevitable result of changes in the war situation. For instance, military developments require a shift from defensive to offensive operations. This means a shift in military personnel, with the Navy accepting a cut in its quota of men.

It also means a shift in the types of weapons produced. Many factories producing one kind of weapon have been reduced and others producing another kind of weapon stepped up. Consequently, there is the confusing picture of workers being let out in one spot while another spot has manpower shortages.

Again, the preparations for offensive warfare requires a greater proportion of fighting infantry men, tankmen and others who can stand the most rigorous kind of warfare. Hence the need for a changing policy to increase the ratio of younger men.

Recognizing this, it still remains a fact that the failure to establish an overall wartime economy in the early stages of the war effort made dislocations and difficulties inevitable. Many of the shifts in policy are a result of the lack of thorough-going coordination among the various manpower-handling agencies.

Plans of one agency have to be changed sometimes almost as soon as announced because of failure to take into account the needs of another agency.

OVERALL AGENCY NEEDED

The failure to set up such an overall agency as envisaged in the Pepper-Tolan-Kilgore bill early in the war can be traced directly to the bitter opposition by defeatist and partisan GOP elements toward

CIO Demands Dewey Call GI Vote Session

A demand went out to Gov. Dewey yesterday from the Greater New York CIO Council for a special legislative session to amend New York State's soldier vote law.

Delegates representing 500,000 CIO members in the New York area described the present measure as a "soldier's law" and urged these amendments:

1. Permit those in the armed forces that do not receive the State ballot to use the Federal ballot.
2. Advance the date of mailing of ballots by the State War Relocation Commission from Sept. 7 to Aug. 15 to give fighters time to receive and return votes by Nov. 3.
3. Eliminate the signed application requirement and permit any relative or friend of the soldier to apply for the ballot.
4. Grant similar full voting rights to those in the Merchant Marine and Red Cross serving the nation away from its shores.

The resolution was adopted at a City CIO Council meeting Thursday night at Fraternal Clubhouse.

While they prepared to stiffen the fight for amendments, delegates noted their drive to get the armed

WANT-ADS

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CIO Shipworkers Reaped \$600,000 by Health Pacts
Union-negotiated health insurance plans paid off over \$600,000 in benefits to CIO shipbuilders in a single year, according to Martin E. Segal, national insurance representative of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.
Benefits went to members and their families in hospital and surgical care, weekly disability and death allowances, Segal discloses in a report made public in the union's paper, The Shipyard Worker.
In addition to the plans now in operation under joint union-management control, groundwork has been laid for obtaining similar benefits for thousands of members not yet covered, Segal's report says.
In the IUMSWA plans, labor has equal representation in all matters relating to administration and em-

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Memorial Meeting
HENRY G. (Hank) FORBES
Killed in Action at Anzio Beachhead, Feb. 16, 1944
SPEAKERS
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
ISREAL AMTER
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.
PETER V. CACCHIONE
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at TOM MOONEY HALL
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Auspices: New York State Committee, Communist Party

FOR THE DEFENSE



An 'Innocent' Question

THE DAILY NEWS, N.Y. member of the McCormick-Patterson press axis, is evidently uncomfortable at seeing its friends on trial for sedition in Washington. Suddenly, therefore, the News pops out with the innocent-sounding question: "What is a fascist?"

This is a strange question coming in the third year of America's war on fascism.

Is there anyone in America who doesn't know what fascism is? Fascism means brutality, slavery over other peoples. The Hitler fascists threatened to impose their system on us, with all its anti-Semitism, anti-Negro poison, its turning back the calendar to the Middle Ages, its attempt to wipe out everything in civilization, including Christianity itself.

That is why we are at war. That is why American boys are fighting and dying. Could there be a better reason?

Americans are learning more about fascism every day. And they are getting wise to the dangers of the so-called home-grown variety of fascists and of their connections with our enemies abroad. That is the meaning of the present trial in Washington.

But this trial makes the Daily News nervous. After all, the defendants are being tried for publishing the kind of material in which the Daily News specializes. If they are found guilty of sedition, where does that leave the News?

Also the News would like the people to ignore the real issue in the coming presidential campaign. In this contest, the forces of fascism, negotiated peace and reaction are using the Republican Party as their vehicle. They already have great influence in the GOP. That is why the people in increasing numbers are seeing the need to defeat the GOP and are insisting that President Roosevelt run for a fourth term.

The News pretends that "fascist" is a foreign word—merely an epithet invented by the "Communists"—and implores us to use good old "American-sounding" words. Curiously enough, the election vocabulary recommended by the News includes such terms as "Ku Kluxer" and "Copperhead." But was there ever anything "American" about bigotry and treachery?

If anyone wants to know a little more about the propaganda methods of fascism let him study the Daily News, in fact the very editorial we are here discussing. There the reader will find all the practices of deceit and falsehood with which fascism attempts to confuse and ensnare the mind of the unwary.

For example: the News editorial includes the following paragraph (the emphasis is ours):

"Well what is a Fascist really? Originally he was a member of Mussolini's Blackshirt crowd which in 1922 grabbed Italy from the Communists. Then it took on the additional connotation of Italian and German participation against Soviet participation in Spain's civil war."

This brief paragraph contains two big lies. The first is that Mussolini "rescued" Italy from the Communists. This lie was first invented by Mussolini himself to cover up the fact that he and his Black Shirt gangs, and the reactionary financiers behind him, were wiping out a democratic government and launching unspeakable brutalities against all democratic forces, including the Communists.

Lie No. 2 is that Italy and Germany were active in Spain in order to stop Soviet intervention. Here is another lie invented by Hitler and Mussolini and now peddled by the News. The truth, of course, is that Hitler

and Mussolini intervened in Spain to overthrow the legally elected Republic and to give themselves a base for the coming world war, while the Soviet Union alone of the big democratic powers came to the aid of the embattled Loyalists.

The News notwithstanding, the American people will discuss fascism more, not less, in the near future. It is to be hoped they will also clamp down once and for all on the fascists here at home, on the press that supports them and on those financial interests that are plotting a fascist America and another world war.

Mikhailovitch Again

IN A busy port of southern Italy, American soldiers and sailors are working hard to bring heavy guns, foodstuffs, ammunition to Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Liberation Army. American captains have been reported assisting the partisans to recapture strategic islands in the Adriatic. Everywhere that our fighting men go, the genius of Tito is justly celebrated. "Yank," the army service paper, has published something of his fighting record. Churchill, in his Feb. 22 speech acknowledged the unity of all Yugoslav patriots behind Tito. And he simultaneously admitted that Mikhailovitch, the government-in-exile's war minister, was a traitor.

Talk about the morale of our soldiers—what would they think of the present campaign here at home on behalf of Mikhailovitch and his discredited government? What would they think of our major newspapers giving space to alleged emissaries from Mikhailovitch who heap insult and slander on Tito's armies and aims? What would they think of the "March of Time" program Thursday night that gave this same emissary the occasion to befuddle American minds on this issue? Especially since it was "March of Time" just about a year ago which contributed in informing the American people of what was really happening in Yugoslavia.

The campaign is undoubtedly organized. It is organized by the government-in-exile which feels that its days are numbered. It is organized by Constantine Fotich, the ambassador who abuses the name of Yugoslavia in Washington. It's obvious from King Peter's speech that the government-in-exile's negotiations in London have not produced favorable results. In desperation, therefore, the old regime trots out all the exploded arguments against Marshal Tito's provisional government.

The charge of "Communist terror" needs no refutation. Everyone knows that large sections of Yugoslavia are functioning today by democratic will of their embattled people. Everyone knows that Tito's government embraces Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Catholics and Orthodox, Mohammedans and Jews. And only Hitler claims this program to be Communism.

The argument that Mikhailovitch can expand his forces tenfold if the Allies will send arms is the same we have heard for three years. It is just a way of evading responsibility for the fact that Mikhailovitch has not fought the enemy, and has in fact cooperated with it.

It is time that the government-in-exile was given no further encouragement from this country. There is no reason why Mikhailovitch emissaries get airplane travel facilities, no reason why Fotich is allowed to draw on the funds of a people he betrays; no reason, in fact, why the government-in-exile should be given diplomatic recognition any longer.

Dewey and the Milk Gougers--
2 Stories to Remember in Fall

By Max Gordon

There is a distinct connection between the current fight of the Dewey Administration against OPA and the move of State Republican leaders to put Henry H. Rathbun, vice-president of the Dairymen's League on the GOP state executive committee.

The stories of both these developments broke in the press the same day.

The facts in the battle of State Agricultural Commissioner Chester C. DuMont to break OPA milk prices are briefly these:

DuMont dug up a 1937 state law which sets up bargaining agencies of producers' organizations in various areas. When a bargaining agency representing 35 per cent of the producers in an area petition for a marketing order increasing the price of milk, the commissioner must hold a hearing and conduct a referendum for acceptance of the order.

DuMont did this in the Albany-Troy area, setting the price to be paid to the farmer by the dealer at 60 cents a hundredweight more than the OPA ceiling. OPA has insisted that federal regulations take precedence over state laws, but DuMont has said that he intends to ignore OPA. The result will be a 2 cent a quart increase to the consumer in that area and intensified agitation for similar increases to farmers shipping to New York City.

Now the state bargaining agency law is so rigged that the agencies are controlled by the so-called large cooperatives, the Borden-dominated Dairymen's League and the Sheffield-dominated Eastern Producers. The Dairymen's League is particularly powerful in the Albany-Troy area. It could have petitioned for a price increase at any time. Why does it do it at this moment, when the battle to continue OPA is opening up in Congress?

The answer lies in the fact that

the League is one of the most powerful and influential outfits in the national Farm Lobby, which has been the backbone of the fight against subsidies and all other aspects of price control.

It has also led the battle against the Farm Security Administration and against every effort of the Administration to assist the small farmer to step up his production.

Now to get to Rathbun. On the very day DuMont issued his defiant challenge to OPA, Rolland Marvin, powerful GOP figure in central New York, announced he was willing to retire from the State Executive Committee if Jaekle wanted to put Rathbun in his place. Marvin was the sole Republican county leader who opposed Dewey's nomination for President. He has always been a Willie man but declared for Dewey after Willie's elimination.

The Dewey GOP leadership has been out to get Marvin for some time since Dewey cannot stomach opposition. It is probably able to muster enough strength in Marvin's judicial district to get him out. Marvin, knowing this and evidently knowing also that the Farm Lobby crowd wants one of its own men in the state GOP leadership, makes the conciliatory gesture of stepping aside to make room for Rathbun, vice-president of the Dairymen's League.

Chester DuMont, Dewey's Agricultural Commissioner, is one of the ringleaders of the New York Farm Lobby gang, which furnishes much of the leadership for the national lobby. Included in the New York gang is Howard E. Babcock, vice-president of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives, and Frank E. Gannett, notorious pro-fascist who sets up all kinds of farm "front" organizations for the National Republican Committee.

Babcock was president of the National Council, one of the "Big Four" organizations comprising the Farm Lobby when Dewey became governor. He hurriedly quit his job to become chairman of Dewey's Emergency Food Commission.

Thus Dewey and the notorious Farm Lobby were wed and the fruit of their marriage is the sustained fight against the Lobby's chief foe, price control. The match-makers, incidentally, was Herbert Hoover, who is godfather to both parties.

Last fall Dewey, under Babcock's guidance, took over leadership in the Lobby's nationwide fight to break corn selling prices. He concocted a story about feed shortages in New York State which was subsequently shown to be a fake. The idea was that ceiling prices for midwest corn were so low that farmers were feeding it to hogs rather than selling it to eastern dairy producers. When the story was exposed as a fraud, Dewey had to dump Babcock as a political liability.

Now DuMont is using the non-existent threat of possible milk shortages to justify his breaking OPA ceiling prices.

The simultaneous announcement of the fight on OPA and Rathbun's probable selection to the GOP state committee is a way of serving notice that the Farm Lobby is strengthening its position in the Dewey government apparatus, which is its instrument in the fight against continuation of federal price control policies.

There are two vulnerable spots so far as Dewey is concerned. First there is the obvious one of effect among the mass of consumers once the story becomes known. And, second, to many farmers, the Farm Lobby, and specifically the Dairymen's League, is anathema. Wide-spread publicity of this marriage of Dewey and the League crowd can do Herbert Hoover's fair-haired boy a lot of harm.

The Parade of Soviet Partisans

By V. Koznevnikov

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 21.—We reached Bakhchisarai the day following its liberation, in time to attend a parade of the partisan detachment on the territory of the famous Bakhchisarai Palace.

It was a most colorful sight, the most colorful we ever witnessed. The partisans were "supplied" by the enemy in the way of clothing. They marched past us, old and young, girls and boys, dressed in German and Romanian uniforms, in blue greatcoats and black military jackets, in officers' caps and were richly armed with trophy weapons.

The standard bearers majestically carried a wide silk flag. Behind them rode the commanders on beautiful horses. The ancient walls of the palace with its countless towers and architectural gems were less picturesque than these warriors,

people of the army of the Crimea, an army which for nearly three years was consolidated by grim partisan discipline.

Prior to the Red Army breakthrough in the Simferopol direction, the partisans conducted many days of violent battle against three German divisions. The partisan detachments were in a critical position, being encircled with a ring which was ever tightening.

MOVE IN DARKNESS

Under cover of darkness, the partisans, moving through ravines, got their hospital and several thousand inhabitants out of the encirclement, and left only a small, but heavily-armed group in the ring's center. Operating in different directions they led the Germans to believe that nobody had broken through the ring.

In the battle engagement in the area of the Chernaya Suchel Mountain, the partisans routed the en-

emy, which began to withdraw to Simferopol.

Losing no time, the Crimean partisans operating in three detachments went into ambush on the highway. The Germans, encountering the Red Army vanguard units rushed back, heading for Bakhchisarai.

In front rumbled the tanks and self-propelled guns. The partisan anti-tank riflemen crippled two head tanks, which blocked the highway. The Germans thereupon abandoned their equipment and fled towards Sevastopol.

On April 14, Red Army units entered Bakhchisarai. In 1941, the partisan detachment counted 76 persons in all. Today, it numbers several thousand.

In the course of their military operations, the partisans wiped out several thousand German and Romanian soldiers and officers, and derailed 51 trains.

C.P. Recruiting News

San Pedro Goes to Shipyards--
47 of 72 Recruits Are Negroes

By George Lohr

Exec. Sec. of San Pedro Club

SAN PEDRO, Calif., April 21.—Because of the growing importance of the harbor of Los Angeles is assuming in the war effort, the San Pedro club decided to double its membership by recruiting 100 new members. As of April 12th, 72 new members have been enrolled and the members of the club look forward confidently to fulfilling the quota by May 1.

Among the 72 new members, 47 are shipyard workers, an industry in which more than 50,000 workers are now employed. Six of the shipyard workers were recruited from the growing army of women workers. The most gratifying aspect of our recruiting so far, however, has been the large number of Negro workers who have joined. At the beginning of the year, our Negro membership was only eight per cent of the total. We can now report that 47 out of the 72 new members are Negro workers, 14 of whom are Negro women. Five of our recruits are Mexican and three of them are fishermen of Yugoslav descent.

FOUR 'MUSTS'

Twenty-two members participated in the Enrollment Campaign, recruiting anywhere from one to 22 members. Outstanding work has been done by Steve Edney, Negro shipyard worker who has been a member for only five months and has recruited seven new Communists. He is hard at work trying to catch up with the ace recruiter of Southern California, Roscoe Proctor, also a Negro shipyard worker who has been in the Party eight months and has recruited 22 new members and is still going strong. This in brief, is what Roscoe calls his "Campaign Strategy":

1. Make a list of all possible contacts and give them Communist literature.

2. Explain the Party's role in the winning of the war and in the struggle for the full integration of the Negro people in the life of the nation.

3. Let them read the literature and come back after a few days in order to answer any questions, as well as to invite them to a meeting.

4. Explain the duties and rights of a member and especially what the dues are for.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Such a systematic approach is the best guarantee that "applicants" will rapidly become full functioning members, anxious to contribute more fully, on the basis of their new understanding, to win-

the-war activities of their community and unions.

In order to accelerate this process of integration, we are giving a great deal of thought to educational problems. Some of these new members must rapidly be added to the membership committee and the meetings of the membership committees must assume much more of an educational character in order to equip the members of the committee to answer questions. We also find it helpful to include current leaflets, issued either by our club or by other clubs in the county, in every mailing that goes to the membership.

Starting this week, we are going to issue a regular monthly printed bulletin to the membership which will keep them informed of latest political developments in the community. Basic reading for every new member, of course, is Browder's "The Negro and America" and "Communists and National Unity." We are also of the opinion that a national pamphlet or folder dealing with the war and post-war period in relation to the Negro people would meet with a real response. We feel that such a pamphlet, at least, should be issued even before the National Convention.

During the remaining period of the drive, we hope to improve some of the weak spots of our campaign, notably among the longshoremen and fishermen. We are planning a Yugoslav leaflet addressed to the fishermen as well as house gatherings and individual concentration in these two categories.

Based upon the results so far, the enthusiasm of the membership and the plans for the immediate future, we feel that we can guarantee fulfillment of our objective.



"Beginning now, I deliver my paper to-day and tomorrow!"

Facts on War Economy

Bulging Balances

By Labor Research Association

American corporations have complained that they will have few funds in their treasuries for postwar conversion and expansion. Some of them have sought to smash the war contracts renegotiation act and to obtain concessions permitting them to accumulate more reserves exempt from taxation.

Almost every day you hear some wall from a business executive that there will be little or no "seed money" or "tool money" left when the war is over. It will all be dissipated, they say, by "New Deal" taxation.

The facts, however, indicate that there are very big sums in company treasuries. Their balance sheets show large liquid assets! (The railroads alone boast of about \$2 billion.) And there are other indications of a financial strength which should enable business, aided by some government planning, to bridge the transition from a war to a peace economy.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT STUDY

The best study of these enormous resources of American business as a whole was made by S. Morris Livingston and E. T. Weller of the National Economic Unit of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Their report appeared in the February issue of the "Survey of Current Business."

Livingston is also the author of the Department's "Markets After the War" and his estimates of national income and post-war trade have been generally accepted by the Committee for Economic Development and other employers' groups planning their post-war business.

These government economists assume that the general lines of the Baruch-Hancock report will be followed and that war contracts will be settled with "reasonable promptness." Granted this situation, they believe that "business as a whole will have the funds to finance the transition and a stable margin for expansion beyond pre-war levels of output."

They estimate that somewhere between \$10 billion and \$20 billion will be left over for plant and other expansion, even after business has financed its own \$36 billion transition to a peacetime economy equal at least to the pre-war level.

They put it this way: "The large amounts of cash and government bonds accumulated by business during the war, together with the funds which will become available through liquidation of war contracts and from operations during the transition, are sufficient, when taken in the aggregate, to meet all the changes which are in any way related to the transition from war production to the pre-war level of peacetime output and leave a substantial balance for expansion."

BIG ACCUMULATIONS

How have these funds been accumulated by American business? Here are some of the ways detailed by the economists:

During the two years 1942 and 1943 business enterprises, taken as a whole, increased their holdings of cash and government bonds by about \$35 billion. Corporations alone added \$23 billion of these to their current assets.

Of this corporate \$23 billion about \$15 billion was in the form of undistributed profits, and depreciation depletion and other business reserves. The balance was in the form of tax accruals or monies set aside for future tax payment.

In addition to the \$35 billion of corporate and non-corporate cash or its equivalent, there will be somewhere between \$5 billion and \$6 billion in current reserves for depreciation, depletion, etc., set up in the first year after the war, or in the initial transition period.

Then there will be from \$2 billion to \$3 billion due to the companies from the government for output delivered prior to Jan. 1, 1944, and, finally, somewhere between \$7 billion and \$11 billion in claims growing out of uncompleted contracts which would be terminated.

All these funds accumulated during the war, or becoming available to business during the transition year, makes a grand total of somewhere between \$47 billion and \$58 billion of cash and government bonds to be added to whatever these companies had at the end of 1941, just after we entered the war.

USE OF THE FUNDS

The Department economists show the adequacy of these funds by examining in detail how they will probably be used.

Corporations will use them to pay off war tax accruals, reconvert their plants and facilities, rebuild their sales organizations, replenish their civilian goods inventory, buy new equipment, take care of various deferred maintenance jobs, and re-extend consumer credit. All told about \$36 billion would be required for these purposes.

By deducting this amount from the above-mentioned available funds, running anywhere from \$47 billion to \$58 billion, American business would have left "not less than \$10 billion" and it "might well be more than \$20 billion."

5 Years Ago Today
In the Daily Worker

APRIL 22, 1939

WASHINGTON.—Pressure for revision of neutrality mounts as CIO calls for action against aggressors. PARIS.—Dutch admit fear of Nazis. Fortify their 230 miles of frontier with Germany. Defense plans call for blowing up dykes to flood country in event of invasion.

CHUNGKING.—Chinese drive on; retake Wanchow. PARIS.—Maurice Thorez urges genuine government of all France to save country. Charges lack of democracy in domestic measures of Daladier.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Canada guards Niagara power against sabotage.

NEW YORK.—Italian-Americans vow democratic loyalty. Set up Provisional Committee to initiate plebiscite among Italian Americans in support of President Roosevelt.

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